

AR 44 938

1936



1936

County Borough of Burton upon Trent.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1936

By JAMES M. COWIE, M.D., D.P.H.

ALSO

Reports of the Sanitary Inspector and
Superintendent of Refuse Removal
and Destructor Department.

1936



1936

County Borough of Burton upon Trent.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1936

By JAMES M. COWIE, M.D., D.P.H.

ALSO

Reports of the Sanitary Inspector and
Superintendent of Refuse Removal
and Destructor Department.

County Borough of Burton upon Trent.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR W. P. STANLEY, J.P.)

Chairman—ALDERMAN W. D. JOHNSON.

Vice-Chairman—COUNCILLOR W. HUTSON, J.P.
(*Chairman*, November, 1936).

ALDERMAN A. ELLIOTT, J.P.

COUNCILLOR A. BAMFORD.

COUNCILLOR MISS GOODGER, J.P.

COUNCILLOR J. T. H. JACKSON.

COUNCILLOR J. JONES, J.P.

COUNCILLOR J. H. KIRK.

COUNCILLOR G. L. MEE (*Vice-Chairman*, November, 1936).

COUNCILLOR G. E. RIDER.

COUNCILLOR G. SANDERS.

COUNCILLOR F. G. THOMPSON.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MRS. BELL.

MRS. MACGILP.

MRS. SANDERS.

MISS A. WILD.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

BURTON UPON TRENT,

20th May, 1937.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILLORS OF
THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON UPON TRENT.

YOUR WORSHIP, MISS GOODGER, AND GENTLEMEN,

I have to present to you the Annual Report on the health of
the Borough for the year 1936.

The main features of the report are given in more or less summary
form as this is not a Survey report.

The vital statistics are set forth in the early pages and I wish
to draw particular attention to the part dealing with Cancer and
Tuberculosis.

The new Tuberculosis Dispensary in Milton Street was completed
during the year and was opened in April.

The Housing Survey for overcrowding was completed during
the year. This was the cause of a very large amount of work,
an account of which will be found in this Report.

The Midwives Act, 1936, was also fully reported on during the
year and decisions come to with reference to the number of Muni-
cipal Midwives required.

It is with regret that it has to be recorded that Mr. Alderman
Johnson who had been Chairman of the Health, and Maternity
and Child Welfare Committees for over eight years found it neces-
sary, owing to indifferent health, to resign the Chairmanship in
November, 1936. Mr. Johnson always took a keen interest in the
Health Department, and I have frequently been indebted to him
for his help and advice in carrying on the work.

I have to acknowledge the loyal assistance and co-operation
received from all members of my staff during the year.

Your obedient servant,

J. M. COWIE,

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (Acres)	...	...	...	...	4,222
Population—Census 1931	...	...	...	...	49,529
Population estimated to mid-year 1936	...	...	...	...	47,480
No. of Houses, 1931 (Census)	...	...	...	...	12,168
No. of Inhabited Houses (end of 1936)	...	...	...	...	12,760
(estimated)	...	...	...	...	12,760
Rateable Value (1st Oct., 1936)	...	...	...	...	£295,697
Sum represented by penny rate	...	...	...	...	£1,155
(1st Oct., 1936)	...	...	...	...	£1,155

Population. The population of the Borough for mid-year, 1936 is estimated by the Registrar General to be 47,480, being a decrease of 520 compared with the estimate for the previous year.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1936.

			<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>		
					1936.		1935
Live Births (total)	...		343	343	686	...	658
„	„	Legitimate	334	329	663	...	628
„	„	Illegitimate	9	14	23	...	30
Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	14·4	...	13·7

				<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
						1936.	1935.
Still-births	...	...	10	16		26	35
„	Rate per 1,000 of total births (live and still)			...	...	37	51
Deaths	...	...	318	264		582	612
Death-rate	...	...	...	...		12.3	12.8
Illegitimate Births (percentage of total live births)						3.4	4.6
No. of Women dying in or in consequence of							
Pregnancy and Childbirth from Sepsis						0	2
„ other causes						1	3
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births...						64	62
Deaths of Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate births						63	62
Deaths of Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate births						87	67
Deaths from Measles (all ages)						2	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)						1	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)						1	1
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis						22	27
Death-rate from ditto						0.46	0.56
Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis						3	5
Death-rate from ditto						0.06	0.10
Number of Deaths from Cancer						85	80
Death-rate from Cancer						1.79	1.7
Zymotic Death-Rate						0.19	0.10
Number of Marriages						533	519
Marriage Rate						22.5	21.6

Vital Statistics. The total live births registered during the year was 686 (males 343, females 343). This gives a birth rate of 14.4 per 1,000 of the population against a figure of 14.8 for England and Wales. The births in 1935 numbered 658 and the birth rate was 13.7. The crude death rate of 12.3 is slightly lower than the previous year when it was 12.8. The death rate in England and Wales was 12.1.

The Registrar General has issued comparability factors by which the crude death rate of the area should be multiplied in order to make it comparable with other parts of the Country. This figure 0.98 is the same as last year, and when applied to the crude death rate of this Borough gives a net death rate of 12.05.

The outstanding features of the death returns are the large number of deaths from Cancer and the comparatively small number of deaths from Tuberculosis. The Cancer deaths, 85 in number were only exceeded once before, viz., in 1931, when 87 persons died from Cancer. The Cancer death rate for 1936 is 1.79 per 1,000 of the population and is the highest on record, this being due to the decrease of the population since 1931.

A happier position is shown when the Tuberculosis deaths are put under review, as both in the pulmonary and non-pulmonary groups of the disease, low records are established.

The total deaths from Tuberculosis were 25 (pulmonary 22, non-pulmonary 3).

There was only one maternity death during the year, which gives a maternal mortality rate of 1.4 per 1,000 births (live and still). The rate in England and Wales was 3.65.

The infant mortality rate of 64 per 1,000 births is slightly higher than in 1935, when a figure of 62 was recorded. In England and Wales the rate was 59 and in the 122 great towns 63.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

*Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer,
Tuberculosis Officer, &c. :*

JAMES M. COWIE, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Ditto :

WM. ALCOCK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., B.Hy. (left October, 1936).

THOMAS ROSS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (commenced November, 1936).

Assistant Ditto :

ISABEL TAYLOR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.C.O.G. (left September, 1936).

E. ANNE PERROTT, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (commenced October, 1936).

Veterinary Surgeon :

M. T. SADLER, M.R.C.V.S. (part time).

Public Analyst :

H. T. LEA, M.Sc., F.I.C. (part time).

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

J. JENKINSON. Cert. Roy. San. Inst. ; Cert. Inspection of Meat.

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors :

F. V. A. SMITH, Cert. Roy. San. Inst. ; Cert. Inspection of Meat.

E. MITTON, Cert. Roy. San. Inst. ; Cert. Inspection of Meat.

H. G. EASTER, Cert. of San. Inspectors Joint Board (left December, 1936).

J. H. WILLIS.

J. N. JENKINSON (commenced January, 1936).

Clerks :

G. M. UPTON.

G. B. STOKES.

R. E. CHAMBERLAIN.

Miss F. C. SADLER, part time.

Miss G. FOSTER (temporary) (part time).

Matron of Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium :
Miss M. HEAPY, Certified and Registered Nurse.

Health Visitors :

Mrs. E. A. STEEL, Supt. Health Visitor, Certified and Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife, Health Visitors Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Miss S. TEAKLE, Certified and Registered Fever Nurse, State Certified Midwife.

Miss E. HOWSON, Certified and Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife, Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Infant Welfare Centre Medical Officers :

ISABEL TAYLOR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.C.O.G.
(left September, 1936).

E. ANNE PERROTT, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (commenced October, 1936).

Ante-Natal Clinic :

ISABEL TAYLOR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.C.O.G.
(left September, 1936).

E. ANNE PERROTT, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (commenced October, 1936).

Ophthalmologist for pre-school Children :

EDWIN R. JAGGER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S. (part time).

Consultant for Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia, and for Ante-Natal and Obstetric Complications :

N. L. EDWARDS, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (part time).

Dental Surgeon for Maternity and Child Welfare :

Miss J. W. H. HEPBURN, L.D.S. (part time).

Venereal Diseases Clinic Medical Officer :

E. H. BRINDLE, M.D.Edin. (part time).

Orthopædic Clinic :

J. H. MOIR, D.S.O., M.C., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Orthopædic Surgeon (part time).

Miss M. J. W. ABBOTTS, Cert. Ch. Soc. of Massage and Medical Gymnastics and M.E., Masseuse (part time).

District Medical Officers and Public Vaccinators :

E. C. SALT, M.B., Ch.B. (part time).

J. B. STANLEY, F.R.C.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (part time).

Vaccination Officer :

J. L. KIND (part time).

Home Teacher of the Blind :

Miss A. R. MILLNE (commenced April, 1936).

PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

During the year there were no developments or changes in the provision of Ambulance facilities or Public and Voluntary Hospitals.

In the same manner there were no changes in the administration of the Institutional medical services transferred from the late Board of Guardians under the provisions of the Local Government Act, or in the provision of Poor Law medical out-relief.

As regards Mental Deficiency, Burton upon Trent is one of the constituent authorities of the West Midland Joint Board for the Mentally Defective. Efforts have been made by the Board to acquire a site for the erection of an institution for mental defectives, but up to the end of the year no site had been obtained.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

A new Post-Natal Clinic was arranged as from February, 1936, to be held in the morning of the first Wednesday in each month, and a new clinic specially reserved for the examination of Toddlers also began in February, 1936, was fixed for the afternoon session on the first Wednesday of every month.

It was also arranged to stock sterilised maternity outfits at the Infant Welfare Centre for sale at cost price. These outfits were in stock as from January, 1937.

Midwives Act, 1936. This Act was fully reported on, and received due consideration from the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

It was decided that six full-time Midwives would be required to give attention to domiciliary midwifery in the Borough.

Blind Persons Act. A Social Centre for the Blind was opened on 15th October, 1936 at the friends Meeting House, Abbey Street. This Centre is open weekly on Thursday afternoons.

Tuberculosis Dispensary. During the year the new Tuberculosis Dispensary in Milton Street was completed. It was opened for the routine work on the 1st April, 1936.

Maternity and Nursing Homes. There were no changes recorded during the year in the number of maternity and nursing homes on the register, the number being one for general cases and two for maternity cases.

Children Act, 1908. The arrangements for discharging the functions of the Local Authority under Part 1 of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by Part 5 of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, remain the same as previously described. At the end of 1936 there were 15 children "Taken for reward" on the register.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply. The South Staffordshire Waterworks Company is responsible for the public water supply of the Borough. The supply is on the constant system, and is sufficient in quantity and of good quality. The water is a hard one, and has no plumbo-solvent action.

The water supply has been analysed on four occasions during the year, the following being the average result of the analyses in parts per 100,000 :—

Total solids	...	...	...	61
Free ammonia	...	...	...	Trace
Albuminoid ammonia	...	...	...	·003
Chlorine	...	...	...	2·6

Oxygen absorbed in three hours at 80 deg. F. ... ·025

Bacillus Coli absent in 1 c.c. and 10 c.c.

The number of houses still supplied by shallow wells in the Borough is eleven.

No samples were analysed from wells in the Borough during the year.

Closet Accommodation. With the exception of 91 pail closets mostly situated in awkward places, the conversion of closets to the water carriage system is complete. Two conversions were effected during the year.

Scavenging. The scavenging is entirely carried out by the Refuse Removal Department of the Corporation.

The following report on the collection of house refuse has been presented to the Health Committee by Mr. P. J. Borley, Superintendent of the Refuse Removal Department, for the year ending 31st March, 1937.

BOND END,

BURTON UPON TRENT,

April 16th, 1937.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH
COMMITTEE.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1936-1937 (1st April, 1936, to 31st March, 1937).

I beg to submit my Annual Report and Summary of work done during the period as shown above.

The total number of workmen employed (on the regular list) in both branches of the Department is 33, the same as the previous year. Temporary men have been employed occasionally owing to illness of regular workmen.

REFUSE REMOVAL DEPARTMENT.

Ten old workmen are on the allowance list, the same as the previous year, viz. :—

- J. Hallam receives 17/6 per week.
- C. Warren receives 13/- per week.
- H. Whittaker receives 10/- per week.
- W. Paskin receives 20/- per week.
- H. Seabridge receives 11/- per week.
- J. Coldicott receives 5/- per week.
- A. Birkenhead receives 7/- per week.
- W. Bull receives 17/6 per week.
- J. Broadhurst receives 17/6 per week.
- A. Dyche receives 20/- per week.

The total number of workmen employed in the Refuse Removal Dept. is 22, the same as the previous year.

Sick pay amounts to £7 2s. 6d., against £14 16s. 0d. in the previous year, a decrease of £7 13s. 6d.

Payment of compensation pay now rests with an Insurance Company as all the workmen at the Refuse Removal Department are insured.

We have now five freighters fully employed and one part time and spare on the work of collecting refuse from approximately 12,750 houses. Every house in the Borough is collected from at least once per week, and in a few cases, twice per week.

The amount of refuse collected by the freighters (which has all been passed over the weighbridge) is 12,316 Tons 6 Cwts. 0 Qrs., against 11,647 Tons 14 Cwts. 2 Qrs. the previous year, an increase of 668 Tons 11Cwts. 2 Qrs., this in my opinion being due to the cold and wet weather, additional houses erected and increased spending.

The amount of night soil collected is 400 Tons.

The amount of trade refuse received at the Destructor is approximately 2,600 Tons, making a grand total of 15,316 Tons 6 Cwts. 0 Qrs.

No dry ashpits have been converted to ash pans, leaving 9 ash-pits still to be converted.

One sanitary pan has been converted into W.C. this year, thus it still leaves 84 to be dealt with.

One combined privy and ashpit is still in use the same as last year.

DESTRUCTOR.

The number of workmen employed is 11.

The allowances to old workmen are :—

F. Holmes receives 35/- weekly.

S. Fletcher receives 26/3 weekly.

W. Quinton receives 5/- weekly.

C. Harrison receives 17/6 weekly.

Superannuation pay is being paid to W. H. Lunn, the amount being £1 4s. 6d. weekly.

Sick pay amounts to £1 15s. 0d. compared with £3 13s. 9d. the previous year, a decrease of £1 18s. 9d.

Payment of compensation now rests with an Insurance Company, as all workmen now employed at the Destructor are insured.

Old tins are dealt with by pressing them into a solid block on a baling press.

The waste paper is now baled, and is disposed of for repulping, etc.

The amount baled and sold during the year being approximately 100 tons.

The total amount of clinkers moved from the Destructor works was 7,737 tons, an increase of 192 tons on the previous year.

We have experienced great difficulty in maintaining our old Destructor plant, but the refuse has been dealt with and I am looking forward to the time when the new Salvage Plant will be completed, as I am sure this will prove very economical to the Department.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their great help from time to time, also I desire to pay a tribute to the efficient way in which the staff and workmen of these Departments have assisted me.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

PERCY BORLEY,

Manager.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

I have received the following report and Tables from Mr. J. Jenkinson, Chief Sanitary Inspector under the Sanitary Officers Order, 1922, Article 19 (12) :—

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

BURTON UPON TRENT,

April, 1937.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report upon the work of the Sanitary Inspectors for the year ended 31st December, 1936.

I have to record a change in the staff. In December, 1936, Mr. H. G. Easter, an Assistant Inspector, obtained an appointment under the City Council of Birmingham. Mr. M. Carter, Willesden, was appointed to the vacant position and commenced duties on the 14th January, 1937.

The past year has been an exceptionally busy one, due chiefly to the work entailed by the Housing Act, 1935, which required not only a Preliminary Survey of about 10,000 houses, but also the measuring of the rooms in the houses. A temporary staff was engaged and carried out the major portion of the work, but notwithstanding this, a very large amount of extra work was carried out by the staff, including clerical work, with the result that visits to certain classes of premises were much less than for the previous year.

The number of complaints received during the year was 477, and in every case the premises complained of, were visited, nuisances being found to exist in 431 instances, notices being served where necessary.

The number of nuisances abated during the year was 1714, and, in addition, 299 contraventions which were discovered in Dairies, Lodging Houses, Slaughterhouses, etc., were remedied, the total number of inspections of all classes being 20,989.

Difficulty has been again experienced in getting necessary work put in hand to remedy nuisances. In several cases, prosecution was threatened, but no proceedings were actually instituted, as when letters were sent by the Town Clerk, the necessary work was put in hand.

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES DEALT WITH.

	<i>Found.</i>	<i>Abated.</i>
Foul or defective drains, defective or dilapidated W.C.'s and urinals	265	241
Defective roofs, eave and down spoutings ...	328	353
Houses damp, defective or dirty	878	733
Houses without proper ashes accommodation	128	141
Defective sinks, sink pipes, and yard paving ...	140	138
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	9	6
Accumulations of manure, etc.	3	2
Miscellaneous nuisances	119	100
	<hr/> 1,870	<hr/> 1,714

CONTRAVENTIONS OF BYELAWS, &c.

	<i>Found.</i>	<i>Abated.</i>
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops	37	60
Common Lodging Houses	59	66
Slaughterhouses	72	80
Bakehouses	14	19
Workshops	28	26
Meat Regulations	4	3
Shops	57	43
Van Dwellings	4	2
	<hr/> 275	<hr/> 299

NOTICES SERVED.

Preliminary	...	765	Statutory	...	56
-------------	-----	-----	-----------	-----	----

SUMMARY OF VISITS.

To Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	775
To Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	4,386
To Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	113
To Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	177
To Properties under notice	...	...	...	...	2,769
To Premises <i>re</i> Nuisances	...	...	...	...	1,530
To Markets and Shops <i>re</i> Food Inspection	...	...	...	...	416
To Premises <i>re</i> Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	588
To Premises where swine are kept	...	...	...	...	230
Visits <i>re</i> Petrol and Carbide	...	...	...	...	355
Visits <i>re</i> Diseases of Animals Act	...	...	...	...	246
Visits <i>re</i> Vermin repression	...	...	...	...	1,360
Visits <i>re</i> Shops Acts and Closing of Shops	...	...	...	...	2,093
Visits <i>re</i> Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act	...	...	...	...	175
Visits <i>re</i> Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	180
Visits to Van Dwellings	...	...	...	...	225
Visits to Workshops and Outworkers	...	...	...	...	218
Smoke observations	...	...	...	...	17
Interviews with owners, agents, and builders	...	...	...	...	389
Visits <i>re</i> Housing	...	...	...	...	3,686
Visits <i>re</i> Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	...	205
Visits <i>re</i> Canal Boats	...	...	...	...	84
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	772
					<hr/> 20,989 <hr/>

In connection with the control of infectious disease, in every case where a library book is found in the house the book is brought to the Town Hall and disinfected before being returned to the Library, and during the year 238 books were disinfected.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924. Attention has been paid to the requirements of these Regulations, 4386 visits to slaughterhouses and 416 visits to Markets and Shops having been made during the past year for the purpose of food inspection.

During the year 59 notices of intention to slaughter were received, in addition to the notices of regular slaughter received from the butchers. Most of the cases referred to the slaughter of pigs by cottagers, many of which were killed at slaughterhouses, and in every instance the carcasses were inspected after slaughter.

Canal Boats Acts and Regulations. The number of boats inspected during the year was 6, one of which was found to have a leaky cabin. A notice was sent to the owners and the work was duly carried out.

Shops Acts, 1912-1934. The administration of these acts has again received attention, 2,093 visits having been made during the year, and the shops in the Market Hall and in the streets in the vicinity have been visited every Saturday night throughout the year.

In several cases work was carried out, including the provision of proper W.C. accommodation, etc., to comply with the requirements of section 10 of the Shops Act of 1934.

Smoke Abatement. It was found impossible to devote much time to this work during the year past, but 50 observations were taken and three letters sent.

Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919. The administration of this Act continues to receive attention, application for advice or assistance being received practically every week throughout the year. The total number of visits paid during the year for the purpose of rat destruction was 733, 90 additional premises being dealt with, about 8,000 poison baits laid, while 1,079 rats were known to have been destroyed.

The National Rat Week, 2nd-7th November, is regarded by the Government as a suitable time to institute special measures for the destruction of rats, this being about the time when the rats come from the allotments and meadows into the towns to endeavour

to find suitable shelter where they may breed unmolested during the winter months.

In Burton upon Trent, special attention was devoted to the work during this particular week, although, as previously stated, the work is done more or less throughout the year.

During the year, six letters were sent to the owners of certain premises requiring steps to be taken for the destruction of rats.

Ice Cream. The premises used for the manufacture and sale of ice cream were regularly inspected during the summer months, 180 inspections having been made.

Common Lodging Houses. The number of Common Lodging Houses on the register is three, there being accommodation for 130 adults and 7 children; 177 inspections were made, and 59 contraventions of a minor character were discovered and dealt with during the year.

Eradication of Bed Bugs. During the year, five old houses belonging to the Corporation and 33 houses belonging to private owners were found to be infested and were disinfested.

The five Council Houses were all sprayed with a suitable vermicide and afterwards fumigated with sulphur. Of the 33 privately owned houses, 4 were sprayed with a vermicide and fumigated with sulphur, part of the cost of the operations being recovered from the owners. Of the remaining 29 houses, 4 were sprayed only, and 15 were fumigated only, and the remaining 10 were sprayed and afterwards fumigated with sulphur.

In the 14 privately-owned houses which were sprayed and fumigated owing to the badly infested condition of the houses, the skirting boards and mouldings, etc., were removed or eased from the walls before any spraying or fumigating was commenced.

In no case during the year was it necessary to disinfest the belongings of tenants before removal to a Council House.

In addition to the foregoing, information was received of 41 houses which were slightly infested and in every case a supply of vermicide was given to the tenants with instructions how to use the same and in most cases this action was sufficient to prevent a more serious infestation.

Van Dwellings. The inspection of this class of habitation continues to receive attention, the chief place where vans encamp being on the ground at the rear of the Lodging House in Branstone Road. Frequent inspections have been made, and for the most part the premises were satisfactory, notices being given from time to time—all mainly contraventions of the laws of cleanliness. The number of visits during the year amounted to 225.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928. There are no premises in the Borough where rag flock is manufactured, but there are certain workrooms where rag flock is used, and a warranty is usually obtained with all consignments of flock purchased.

Merchandise Marks Act. 205 visits have been made during the past year in order to see that the requisite marking was carried out under the Act. Imported food-stuffs of the following kinds must by law be marked to show either the country of origin, or whether Empire or Foreign produce: fresh apples, raw tomatoes, eggs, currants, sultanas and raisins, oat products, malt products, butter, honey, etc.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928. During the year 1936, 127 samples were obtained for analysis, as follows:—

Milk 72, Butter 24, Cream 4 Vinegar 3, Essence of Coffee and Chicory 5, Jam 5, Coffee 3, Sausage 5, Olive Oil 4, and Lemon Cheese 2.

Eleven Samples of Milk were, on analysis, found not to comply with the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901, and reports giving full particulars were submitted to the Health Committee.

In the case of a group of three samples, Nos. 83, 92 & 95, all of which were found to be deficient in non-fatty solids, pointing to the addition of water, two of the samples were purchased in the street on different days from the same retailer (who is also a producer), and the third was an "appeal to the cow" sample, obtained at the farm after seeing all the cows milked, and on analysis this sample was practically identical with the two samples purchased.

A letter from the Public Analyst suggested that all three samples, although not complying with the Sale of Milk Regulations, were in fact genuine milks, and a letter of warning was sent to the vendor.

A sample of Milk, No. 80 was obtained at the place of delivery (a dairy in Burton) from a farmer whose premises are outside the Borough, and on analysis the sample was found to be deficient in fat to the extent of 20 per cent. A prosecution was instituted and at the hearing the defendant was fined £3 and 15s. 6d. costs.

In the remaining seven samples, all of which were deficient in fat, full reports of each sample were submitted to the Health Committee setting out the circumstances, and in every case after consideration by the Committee, a letter of warning was sent to the vendor.

Housing. The total number of houses inspected during the year 1936, for defects, amounted to 1,425. Of this number, 30 were inspected and the nuisances found were recorded as required by the Housing Act Regulations. The total number of Housing defects remedied are shown in the following summary:—

(a) Defective drains, eave and downspoutings and roofs ...	178
(b) Defective yard paving, dampness, defective lighting and ventilation, and want of proper washing accommodation	301
(c) Defective W.C.'s., sinks, closets, ashplaces, and want of receptacles for house refuse	185
(d) General want of repair	474
	<hr/>
	1,138
	<hr/>

The Fertilizer and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926. During the year, three informal samples of Fertilizer and one formal sample of Feeding Stuff were obtained, all of which were, on analysis, found to be genuine.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933. This Act, amongst other things, requires the licensing of persons to stun or slaughter animals in Slaughterhouses. The Licences in force to butchers in Burton upon Trent now number 87, 5 new licences having been issued during the past year.

Diseases of Animals Acts.

(a) SUPERVISION OF SALEYARD.

During the year, Inspectors have attended every sale in order to grant the necessary movement licences under the Swine Fever (Regulation of Movement) Order. In every case where swine were being moved to adjoining local authorities, copies of such licences were sent to the local authorities concerned. In the case of swine licensed to premises in the Borough, inspection was made in order to see that the isolation required by the licence was maintained, the number of licences, including copies issued during the year being nearly 2,000.

Proceedings were instituted in two cases for removing pigs from the Market without first obtaining a movement licence, in one case the defendant was fined £1, and 5s. 0d. costs, and the other case was dismissed on payment of costs—6s. 6d.

There were also a few cases of contraventions of a minor character, warnings being given in each case.

The stock exposed for sale in the Market is also noted each Sale Day, special attention being paid to store cattle, having regard to the requirements of the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, but in no case during the year was it necessary to take action under the Order.

(b) SWINE FEVER.

The almost complete immunity which we have experienced in the Borough for the past 17 years from this disease was continued during 1936, there being eight suspected cases, none of which were confirmed.

(c) TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

Under the above Order, action was taken during the year in respect of eight animals, three of which were found to be giving tubercular milk, two were notified by the owners, one was rejected at the Derby Cattle Market and dealt with in Burton, and two were found by the Veterinary Inspector as a result of his inspections under the Milk and Dairies Order. In three cases the disease was localised, and in five cases advanced, compensation being paid as provided by the Order.

(d) FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

In December, 1936, a very large area which included parts of the Counties of Stafford, Derby and Leicester, Burton being included, was declared to be an Infected Area for the purpose of the Foot and Mouth Diseases (Infected Areas) Order, and movement could only take place after a licence was obtained.

The area was curtailed somewhat after the expiration of a fortnight, and Burton upon Trent was from then free from restrictions.

(e) TRANSIT OF ANIMALS.

This order, which deals with the Transit of Animals to the Saleyard, has been administered during the year. In one or two cases minor contraventions against the Order were discovered and warnings were given to the persons concerned.

(f) GENERAL.

The railway cattle dock at Burton, which is a centre for the feeding and watering of animals in course of transit, also for the cleansing and disinfection of cattle trucks, has been inspected weekly.

The total number of pigs received in Burton by rail during the year 1936, amounted to over 47,000.

I am glad to again record the willing co-operation of the Railway Companies and their officials in all matters relating to the transit of animals.

Storage of Petroleum Spirit, etc. The premises licensed for the storage of petroleum spirit and carbide of calcium have all been inspected throughout the year.

There are 97 petroleum stores, the total amount of spirit stored therein being 153,245 gallons, and 11 stores where carbide of calcium is stored, the total amount of this commodity being 13 tons 3½ cwt. and 355 visits were made to these premises during the year.

The report submitted gives some idea of the variety and importance of the work which now devolves upon the Sanitary Inspectors.

As in previous years a large number of people came to the Town Hall and had interviews with the Chief Inspector, and in addition nearly 400 interviews took place between the Inspectors and owners, agents or builders, and this particular part of an Inspector's work takes up a great deal of time.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continued confidence and support.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

JOSEPH JENKINSON,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector under
the above-mentioned Acts.*

Factories, Workshops, and Outworkers. The number of workshops on the register at the end of the year was 114. The total number of defects found and dealt with in factories, workshops, and outworkers' premises during the year was 26.

The lists of outworkers, as required by Section 107 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, have been duly received, the number being as follows :—

24 lists comprising 238 outworkers.

The total number of visits to factories, workshops, and outworkers' premises during the year amounted to 218.

Swimming Baths and Pools. The Swimming Baths belong to the Corporation. They are equipped with an efficient filtration and purification plant, which maintains the water in a satisfactory condition. There are also public bathing sheds in the bank of the River Trent where the river is used for bathing.

HOUSING.

(a) Statistics.

Number of New Houses erected during the year :—

Total	...	...	...	...	138
By the Local Authority	...				0
By other Local Authorities	...				0
By other bodies or persons	...				138

Unfit Houses. During the year, 5 houses owned by the Gas Committee of the Corporation, situate in Wetmore Road, were reported to the Health Committee as being unfit for human habitation. The Gas Committee agreed that these houses were unfit and they were demolished in September, 1936.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1425
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose...							6251

(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	30
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	181
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	5
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1379

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	865
--	-----

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

A. Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23, of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	0

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	98
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	96
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	0

C. Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0

D. Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

HOUSING ACT, 1935—OVERCROWDING.

(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year 125 houses.

(ii) Number of families dwelling therein 147.

(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein 1,011.

Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year 0.

(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 0.

(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases 0.

Demolition. The following houses were demolished during the year :—

Nos. 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, Wetmore Road.

These houses were the property of the Corporation and were demolished after consideration of a report by the Medical Officer of Health.

Overcrowding Survey. Under the Housing Act, 1935, a survey of all working class houses in the Borough had to be made with a view to discovering cases of overerowding.

In order to carry out this work, four temporary enumerators were appointed, and the work which was begun at the end of 1935, was completed during the early months of 1936. Subsequently the enumerators were engaged for a further period and employed in measuring all the rooms in the working class houses in the area. This was necessary in order to obtain the permitted number of persons for each house.

Results of Survey. In the following table the main results of the survey are given with reference to the different wards in the Borough :—

Ward.	Number of Dwellings visited.	Number of houses with two or more families.	Families overcrowded.		Number of houses void
			Number	Per cent	
Broadway	1,222	22	16	1.3	6
Uxbridge	1,672	29	24	1.4	7
Burton	740	13	21	2.8	7
Shobnall	1,176	10	5	0.4	10
Victoria	1,457	16	11	0.8	6
Horninglow	1,945	13	29	1.5	9
Winshill & Wetmore	1,196	6	15	1.3	2
Stapenhill	1,281	13	26	2.0	6
Totals	10,689	122	147	1.38	53

Proportion of Overcrowded Dwellings. From the above table it will be seen that the proportion of overcrowded dwellings is 1.38 per cent.

Houses Belonging to the Local Authority. The following is a summary of the houses owned by the Local Authority which were found to be overcrowded :—

<i>No. of dwellings.</i>	<i>No. of persons occupying.</i>	<i>Permitted No. for the house.</i>
4	6	5½
2	6½	6
1	7½	7
1	8	6½
1	9½	6½
1	10½	8½
1	10½	9
<hr/> 11		

The proportion of houses belonging to the Local Authority which are overcrowded is 1.15 per cent.

Void Houses. When the question of re-housing comes up for consideration, this will depend in some degree on the vacant accommodation available in the Borough. Particulars therefore, have been obtained and are given in the following table with reference to the number of rooms in the houses recorded as void by the enumerators :—

	<i>One Room</i>	<i>Two Rooms</i>	<i>Three Rooms</i>	<i>Four Rooms</i>	<i>Five Rooms</i>	<i>Six Rooms</i>	<i>Over Six Rooms</i>
Number of Houses Void	2	1	3	10	15	18	4

TOTAL 53.

The above table of void houses includes only those of £19 rateable value or under, and does not include any larger houses, a number of which are known to be empty.

Bearing on the same point, it was recorded that 445 houses of various sizes were each occupied by one person only. It is doubt-

ful whether many of these houses would be available to house the overcrowded families.

Provision of Accommodation. This question has been under the consideration of the Housing Committee, but the scheme had not been definitely approved by the end of the year.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply. During the year, 72 samples taken by the Sanitary Inspectors were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, to be tested for Tuberculosis, 57 of these being bulk samples and fifteen from individual cows referred by the Veterinary Inspector following his regular half-yearly inspections.

All the samples from individual cows were negative but ten of the bulk samples were reported positive, or 17.54 per cent.

Of the positive samples, 5 were from farms inside the Borough and 5 were from farms outside the Borough.

Of the five farms inside the Borough, three cows were slaughtered from two of the farms and were found to be affected with advanced tuberculosis.

At two other farms all the samples taken from individual cows were negative, but a cow had been slaughtered from each of the farms, before the report on the bulk sample was received, and one at least of these was known to be tubercular.

At the remaining farm in the Borough all the samples taken proved negative and no information could be obtained as to any cow having been sold therefrom.

At three of the farms outside the Borough, 5 cows were found and slaughtered, 4 of which were suffering from tuberculosis not advanced and one from advanced tuberculosis.

At the remaining two farms all the samples taken proved negative but at one farm a cow was sold for slaughter, and it would appear that this was the affected animal.

Tuberculosis Order, 1925. Three notifications under this Order were received from owners during the year, and in each case an animal was slaughtered and found to be tuberculous.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

The following table shows the number of persons registered :—

No. of cowkeepers who are also milk purveyors ...	28
No. of retail dairymen and milk purveyors ...	162
No. of wholesale traders, producers, etc. ...	6
	<hr/>
	196
	<hr/>

Veterinary Inspection of Milch Cows. The regular veterinary inspection of all milch cows in the Borough was again carried out at six monthly intervals, 30 farms being visited and 496 cows inspected twice during the year. Two cows were condemned under the Tuberculosis Order.

In addition there are 13 cow-keepers who are holders of an Accredited Milk Licence by the terms of which the cows must be examined four times a year by the Veterinary Inspector, and these cows, which are included in the number previously mentioned were duly examined in accordance with the requirements of the Order.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936. At the time of writing this report there are 32 licences in force authorising the production and sale of Accredited and Pasteurised Milk in the Borough, as follows :—

Producers and Bottlers	...	...	...	3
Wholesale Producers	...	...	...	10
Pasteurisers	...	...	...	4
Dealers' Licences (Sale from Shops)	...	...	...	9
Supplementary Licences (Farms outside Borough)...	...	...	...	4
Accredited Bottling Licences	...	...	...	2

At all the above mentioned farms where Accredited Milk is produced, sterilising plant has now been installed.

Samples Obtained for Examination for Bacterial Count. During the year, 89 samples of graded milk were obtained for examination for Bacterial Count.

Eighty of the samples examined complied with the standard laid down by the Milk (Special Designations) Order, whilst eight samples of Accredited and one sample of Pasteurised Milk were outside the standard prescribed, but subsequent samples from the same farms were found to be satisfactory.

Inspection of Dairies. 775 inspections of dairies, cowsheds and milkshops were made during the year, and in 37 cases contraventions of the regulations were discovered and dealt with.

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection. During the year, 1936, two changes of occupation of slaughterhouses took place. In each case the new licence is a yearly one.

In addition, the use and occupation of two slaughterhouses was discontinued during the year, one of these being the Registered Slaughterhouse which has been occupied for very many years, the discontinuance of the slaughterhouse being due to shop improvements in High Street. The other Slaughterhouse was a building licensed for the slaughter of pigs.

The number of slaughterhouses in use in the Borough at the end of the year was as follows :—

Licensed	26
----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

There is also one Knacker's Yard, and frequent inspections are made.

The number of visits of inspection to Slaughterhouses during the year was 4,386, and the total weight of meat and other unsound food condemned amounts to 54 tons 12cwts. 1qr. 9lb. Of this large total, nearly 7 tons is accounted for by the condemnation of casualty animals, i.e. animals which are sent to certain Slaughterhouses in the town owing to accidents, illness, etc., and where emergency slaughter has to be resorted to.

Bakehouses. There are 20 Bakehouses in use in the Borough, 8 being workshops and 12 factories.

One Factory Bakehouse was discontinued during the year and a new Bakehouse was put on the register.

113 inspections have been made of Bakehouses when 14 contraventions were found, while 19 contraventions were remedied during the year. There are no underground bakehouses in the town.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The number of notifications of infectious disease received during the year 1936 is shown in the following table:—

Infectious Diseases, 1936.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hosp.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox	0	0	0
Diphtheria	131	125	4
Scarlet Fever	192	174	1
Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid)	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	1	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	0	0
Pneumonia	22	0	18
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0
Erysipelas	8	3	0
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0	0	0

Scarlet Fever. This disease remained fairly prevalent throughout the year and there was a definite tendency towards increase of virulence. A considerable proportion of the cases showed severe symptoms more reminiscent of the disease twenty years ago than of the mild form seen in recent years.

Towards the end of the year and in the early months of 1937, there was a definite tendency of the disease to attack adults in an unusual degree.

Diphtheria. The number of notifications of this disease received during the year was 131. There were 4 deaths.

The swabbing of all school children who were contacts in the home of a Diphtheria case was continued during the year. The number of children thus examined was 138, and 10 (7 per cent.) were found to be "carriers" of Diphtheria Bacilli in the throat or nose. All the "carriers" were removed to hospital.

Immunisation against Diphtheria. A scheme of immunisation against Diphtheria commenced in 1934 was continued throughout the year 1936.

During the year, 76 individuals were either immunised or were undergoing the process.

Schick and Dick Tests. Schick tests are used in some of the cases undergoing immunisation, particularly at the end of the process. Schick and Dick Tests are both used at the Isolation Hospital for the nursing staff.

Undulant Fever. No case of Undulant Fever came under the notice of the Health Department during the year.

Zymotic Deaths. The number of deaths from Zymotic Diseases was 9, viz., Diphtheria 4, Diarrhæa 1, Scarlet Fever 1, Measles 2, Whooping Cough 1.

School Intimations of Disease. Intimations of non-notifiable infectious diseases are received daily from the Director of Education, and, as far as possible, are followed up by the Health Visitors.

The following table gives the number of cases dealt with :—

Whooping Cough	...	...	...	103
Chickenpox	...	...	...	408
Measles and German Measles	...	...	...	1139
Mumps	...	...	...	115

Visits to Infectious Diseases (Non-notifiable). The Health Visitors paid the following visits to non-notifiable infectious diseases during the year :—

Visits to Measles	...	...	202 (Including 80 to children under 5 years of age).
Visits to Whooping Cough...	...	111	(Including 58 to children under 5 years of age).
Visits to Mumps	...	...	57 (Including 6 to children under 5 years of age).
Visits to Chickenpox	...	...	204 (including 56 to children under 5 years of age)

Diphtheria Antitoxin was supplied as usual from the Health Office for all cases of Diphtheria in the Borough if applied for. During the year 79 phials each containing 8,000 units were supplied to medical practitioners in the borough.

Measles Serum. Measles serum was prepared at the Wellcome Research Institute from blood obtained from patients in the Borough. In one case adult serum was prepared from a donor (a nurse) who had had Measles some years before, and in the second case from a patient in the convalescent stage of an attack of Measles. Both kinds of serum, the adult and the convalescent were used and gave very satisfactory results, particularly the convalescent serum. The serum was only supplied for the protection of babies or delicate children exposed to infection as the quantity available was limited. The serum was used in 27 cases, in all of which the attack of Measles was extremely mild or completely aborted.

Laboratory Work. Bacteriological examinations for infectious diseases are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Town Hall, with the exception of the tests for Enteric Fever, Puerperal Fever, Pneumonia, and Undulant Fever, which if required are done at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

The total number of specimens examined during the year was 1,925, as compared with 1,898 in 1935.

The results of the specimens examined during the year may be summarised as follows :—

<i>Disease.</i>			<i>Results. Positive.</i>	<i>Results Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Diphtheria	...	...	342	1190	1532
Enteric Fever	...	...	0	4	4
Tuberculosis	...	...	117	236	353
Others	...	...	—	—	36

Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1927. There were 22 cases of Pneumonia notified.

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Cases treated. The following Table shows the number of cases admitted and discharged from the hospital during the year, with the number of deaths :—

<i>Patients.</i>	<i>In Hospital January 1st, 1936</i>	<i>Ad- mitted.</i>	<i>Dis- charged.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>In Hospital Dec. 31st, 1936</i>
Scarlet Fever ...	42	†200	223	0	19
Diphtheria ...	12	*148	142	4	14
Do. "Carriers" ...	0	‡10	10	0	0
Erysipelas ...	0	4	4	0	0
Whooping Cough ...	2	0	2	0	0
Measles	0	5	5	0	0
Others ...	2	4	6	0	0
Totals ...	58	371	392	4	33

†Includes 18 from Tutbury Rural District, and 8 from Uttoxeter.

*Includes 7 from Tutbury Rural District, and 16 from Uttoxeter.

‡Includes 1 from Tutbury Rural District.

The average period of isolation in the hospital of the 223 Scarlet Fever patients discharged was 32 days, and of the Diphtheria patients 27 days.

Scarlet Fever. Action was taken as far as was deemed advisable to shorten the period of isolation of uncomplicated cases of Scarlet Fever in Hospital. By this it was possible to reduce the number of cases in the wards and to thereby lessen the chance of cross infection and the development of complications. Mild cases without complications were usually discharged in from three to four weeks, and no undue proportion of "return" cases resulted from this action. For the same reasons the Ministry of Health has for some years advocated the policy of treating Scarlet Fever cases at home whenever this is at all possible. Great difficulties are always experienced in this Borough of carrying out this policy of the home treatment of Scarlet Fever even when the wards are very full and few beds are available, but it has to be realised that the overerowing of general Scarlet Fever Wards does increase the risk of complications and of the subsequent occurrence of "return" cases. Home treatment of cases is, therefore, advocated whenever this is reasonably possible.

"Return" Cases of Scarlet Fever. There were two "return" cases of Scarlet Fever during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. The following table gives the particulars of the cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum dealt with during the year. All the cases were treated at home, the actual treatment being done by the Health Visitors, who carried out the instructions of the Doctor in attendance.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Cases.			Vision unim- paired.	Vision impaired	Total Blind- ness.	Deaths.
	Notified.	Treated.					
		At Home.	In Hospital.				
	13	13	0	13	0	0	0

In addition to above, three other cases of inflammation of the eyes were brought to the notice of the Health Department by Midwives, but, when visited, practically no signs of disease were found.

The 13 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum may be classified as follows :—

Mild, 12.

Moderate, 1.

Severe, 0.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1936.

The number of notifications of cases of Tuberculosis was again very low, particularly in the non-pulmonary group where only 11 cases were notified—this being the lowest number of non-pulmonary notifications on record in the Borough.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease during 1936 are given in the table below :—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1
10	0	1	2	0	3	2	0	0
15	2	2	0	0				
20	1	1	0	0				
25	3	6	0	1	2	0	0	0
35	3	1	0	1	5	1	0	0
45	4	3	0	1	3	3	1	0
55	4	1	0	0	2	1	0	0
65 & upwards	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals ...	19	15	4	7	15	7	1	2

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1924. Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the registers kept by the Medical Officer of Health on the 31st December, 1936 :—

Total Cases.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
172	60	44	104	32	36	38

Proportion of Non-Notified Cases. One case where death was certified as due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis had not been previously notified to the Medical Officer of Health. The ratio of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths to total Tuberculosis deaths was one in 25, as compared with one in 32 the previous year.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1936.

[illegible]

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	157
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	1
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"	9
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)...	24
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	697
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treat- ment on the 31st December	17
7. Number of consultations with Medical Practitioners :—	
(a) Personal	9
(b) Other	79
8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)	90
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	248
10. Number of :—	
(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined	61
Other specimens of sputum examined... ..	292
(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	263
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register and included in A(a) and A(b) above ...	1
12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st	69

Additional Returns. It has been decided not to publish the additional Tuberculosis Tables C, D, E, F, G, and Form T. 145 (a) which have already been forwarded to the Ministry of Health. These Returns are filed in the Health Office and may be seen by anyone interested.

Sanatorium. The number of cases admitted to the Outwoods Sanatorium during the year was 39.

In addition to the above one case of Tuberculosis of the Spine and one case of Tuberculosis of the ankle were sent to Bretby Hall Orthopædic Hospital. Two cases of Tuberculosis of the spine, one admitted in 1933 and one in 1935 died in Bretby Hall Orthopædic Hospital during the year.

One case of Tuberculosis of the hip joint admitted to Coleshill in 1933 was discharged during the year.

One case admitted to Bretby Hall during 1935 and one case admitted to Coleshill Orthopædic Hospital in 1933 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

X-Ray Examinations. During the year the number of X-Ray examinations made was as follows:—

Chest Films	...	...	...	192
Chest Screening	...	...	...	311
Bone Films	...	...	...	11
Other Films	...	...	...	23

Treatment. Treatment by means of injections of gold preparations was also given in three selected cases.

Artificial Pneumothorax.

Number of inductions	...	...	8
Number of refills	...	...	292
Cases—Treatment completed	...	...	3

The three cases where the treatment by means of Artificial Pneumothorax was completed during the year had regular refills

over a period of three years in each case. At the time the treatment was stopped all the patients were working and were in good health, a condition which has been maintained up to the time of writing.

Tuberculosis Dispensary. The new Tuberculosis Dispensary in Milton Street was completed and was opened for use in April, 1936. This building, situated directly behind the Infant Welfare Centre provides ample accommodation for the investigation and supervision of cases of Tuberculosis.

The days and hours of opening of the Tuberculosis Dispensary remained the same as in previous years, viz., Tuesdays 4.30 to 6 p.m. and Fridays 3 to 5 p.m.

The number of cases examined for the first time at or in connection with the Tuberculosis Dispensary in 1936 (excluding contacts) was 128. Included in that number are 88 consultations.

The number of contacts examined was 126, of which 109 were children examined in school.

The total number of attendances at the Dispensary for the year was 697, which gives an average per session of 7.0.

Home Supervision. The Health Visitors who also act as Dispensary Nurses, undertake the home supervision of Tuberculous patients. The total number of cases visited at home was 93, and the total number of visits 248.

In addition, 90 visits were made by the Tuberculosis Officers to the homes of tuberculous patients.

Seven patients have been lent shelters to continue their treatment at home, and one patient was also lent bed and bedding so that she could have a separate room.*

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925. It was not necessary to take any action under the above Regulations during the year 1936.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62. It was found necessary to take action in the Court to obtain the removal of a tuberculous patient to Belvedere Hospital. The necessary order was obtained and the patient was admitted to Belvedere Hospital in December, 1936.

Treatment by Ultra Violet Rays. Treatment by Ultra Violet Rays is given at the Sanatorium by means of Tungsten (and Carbon) Arc Lamp in suitable cases of Tuberculosis.

The following cases were treated with improvement as a rule :—

Lupus	...	...	...	...	4 cases.
Enlarged Glands			...	...	10 cases.
Tuberculosis of Abdomen				...	7 cases.
Others	...	...	...	...	4 cases.
					—
Total					... 25 cases.
					—

The total number of treatments given during the year was 542.

An account of further "Light" treatment given to infants will be found under Maternity and Child Welfare.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

The following table gives a summary of the work done for the various Committees during the year ended 31st December, 1936 :—

	<i>Number of new cases.</i>	<i>Total number of attendances.</i>
Health	6	95
Maternity & Child Welfare	34	152
Education	51	2,910

Hospital Treatment. One case of Tuberculosis of the Spine and one case of Tuberculosis of the Ankle previously referred to were admitted to the Bretby Hall Orthopædic Hospital. Three children of school age, and two under school age were sent to

Colleshill for operative treatment under the scheme for other defects. One child of school age was sent to Brethby Hall and one male adult was sent to the Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year :—

Disease.	No. of Persons attending the Clinic.		No. of Attendances	No. of In-patient-Days.
	Males.	Females.		
Syphilis ...	45	40	1028	139
Soft Chancre ...	1	1	11	0
Gonorrhœa ...	70	24	610	65
Other Diseases ...	13	6	97	0
Totals ...	129	71	1746	204

In addition to those given in the Table there were 572 attendances for intermediate treatment.

In 1935 the patients attending the Clinic numbered 109 males and 50 females, the total number of attendances being 1430 for treatment by the Medical Officer, and 608 for intermediate treatment.

The figures given in the previous table include patients from the Borough, from South Derbyshire, from Staffordshire and from Leicestershire, and also include 41 patients suffering from Syphilis and 37 from Gonorrhœa who attended the Clinic in 1935 or earlier and continued their treatment during 1936.

There were, therefore, 122 new cases admitted to the Clinic during 1936, including 6 patients previously treated at other Centres, viz., 60 from Burton, 38 from South Derbyshire, 14 from Staffordshire, and 4 from Leicestershire, compared with 89 cases in 1935, of which 39 were Borough cases.

Of the 2,318 attendances at the Clinic (including 572 for intermediate treatment), 1,181 were made by Burton patients, 899 by South Derbyshire patients, 185 by Staffordshire patients, and 53, by Leicestershire patients.

Salvarsan. The number of doses of Arsenobenzol compounds given at the Clinic was 924.

Pathological Specimens. Pathological specimens are examined from cases of Venereal Disease at the Laboratory of the Derby County Council at Derby.

The following Table shows the number of specimens examined both from the Clinic and from private medical practitioners, but the specimens sent from patients attending the Clinic from the South Derbyshire area are not included in this Table :—

		Wassermann	Gonorrhœa.	Spirochæta Pallida.
Treatment Centre	...	193	109	3
Private Medical Practitioners	...	63	11	1
Total	..	256	120	4

The number of outfits for pathological specimens from cases of Venereal Disease issued by the Medical Officer of Health during the year was :—

To the Clinic	...	...	404
To Medical Practitioners	...		70
			<hr/> 474 <hr/>

Propaganda Work. Notices were posted in all the public urinals twice during the year. Advertisements were also inserted in the local press.

CANCER.

I have to report that the two Hospitals concerned in the diagnosis and treatment of Cancer in this Borough are :—

(a) Belvedere Hospital (Poor Law)

(b) The General Infirmary, Burton upon Trent, (Voluntary Hospital)

(a) **Belvedere Hospital (Poor Law).** This Hospital is under the control of the Public Assistance Committee of the Burton upon Trent Corporation, and provides treatment for patients in the Borough of Burton upon Trent, and also from certain areas in Derbyshire and Staffordshire.

The diagnosis of Cancer is carried out by ordinary surgical methods together with pathological reports of specimens when required. Any X-Ray examinations necessary are carried out at the Burton upon Trent General Infirmary by arrangement.

The Public Assistance Committee pay a subsidy to the Burton upon Trent Infirmary whereby any form of treatment which cannot be carried out at Belvedere Hospital can be had at the General Infirmary, and this applies particularly to X-Ray diagnosis and treatment, or to special forms of treatment for Cancer if necessary.

The number of cases admitted to Belvedere Hospital during 1936 was 24, and none of these cases were considered suitable for specialised form of treatment. In fact, most of the cases were in an advanced stage and were failures from the special treatment already referred to.

(b) **THE GENERAL INFIRMARY, BURTON UPON TRENT.**

(**Voluntary Hospital**). Here the diagnosis of Cancer is carried out by members of the staff by physical examination aided by X-Ray examination and pathological reports on specimens forwarded to the Clinical Research Association. Special methods of treatment are available by superficial X-Ray at the Burton upon Trent Infirmary under the control of Dr. Alan Laurie of Derby.

Where deep X-Ray therapy is required the patients are treated by Dr. Laurie at the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary and when radium treatment is indicated the patients are sent to the Birmingham General Hospital.

The following special forms of treatment were given to cases during the year, 1936 —

Number of cases sent to Birmingham for radium treatment—
23 (including 5 re-admissions).

Number of patients sent to Derby for deep X-Ray therapy—
9.

Number of patients who received superficial X-Ray treatment at the Burton upon Trent Infirmary—90.

The importance of early treatment of Cancer was particularly stressed in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1935, and the Chairman of the Health Committee made special reference to this aspect of the question in his speech at the Council Meeting in July, 1936, and his remarks were published in the local press.

No local investigation has been undertaken in recent years with reference to Cancer, but a number of the Ministry's series of Circulars on Cancer was obtained and a copy forwarded to each Medical Practitioner in the Borough at the time of their issue.

Statistics. With the exception of 1931 when 87 Cancer deaths were recorded, the number of deaths from Cancer (viz. 85) was highest in one year.

The death rate from Cancer which was equal to 1.79 of the population is the highest recorded in the Borough.

In the following table the Cancer deaths are classified according to age and sex :—

	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
Males ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	14	12	12
Females ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	9	15	5

BLIND PERSONS ACT.

Under the Blind Persons Act, 82 persons are registered.

The following table gives the age and sex distribution of these cases :—

	0—16.	<i>Ages.</i> 16—60	<i>Over 60 years.</i>
Males	2	15	15
Females	2	12	36

Grants are made by the Blind Persons Act Committee to blind persons according to the needs of the case.

Home Teacher of the Blind. This post was vacant at the end of 1935, but was filled by the appointment of Miss Millne who began her duties on the 20th April, 1936.

Approved Blind Home Workers. Under the Blind Home workers' scheme, eight blind persons are employed, as follows :—

Piano Tuners ... 3 Brush Maker ... 1 Boot Repairer ... 1
Tea Agent ... 2 Basket Maker ... 1

During the winter a large number of socials were arranged by the Home Visitor (Miss Millne), and in the summer she also arranged country outings, which were very much appreciated by the blind.

Social Centre for the Blind. A Social Centre for the Blind was opened on the 15th October, 1936, at the Friends Meeting House, Abbey Street. It is open weekly on Thursday afternoons. Here pastime occupations are taught, games are played and entertainments given. The average attendance of blind persons up to the end of the year was 20 per session.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Midwives. The duties of the supervision and inspection of midwives are undertaken by the Medical Officer of Health and the Superintendent Health Visitor.

The number of Midwives who in January, 1936, gave notice of their intention to practise within the area of the Borough in accordance with section 10 of the Midwives Act, 1902, was 21.

During the year one midwife was cautioned for failing to notify a slight discharge from a baby's eyes.

Compensation to Midwives. During the year compensation was paid in one case to a Midwife where it was found necessary on examination of the patient at the Ante-Natal Clinic to recommend that the patient be taken into Hospital for her confinement.

Lectures to Midwives. During the year the following lectures were given to Midwives.

Dr. I. Taylor ...	...	Examination of Urine
Dr. G. Gillies ...	...	Drugs and their uses
Dr. E. G. Frewer ...	...	Third stage of Labour

Notifications. The following notifications have been received from Midwives :—

Medical assistance required	...	...	...	212
Still births	...	...	...	12
Artificial feeding	...	...	...	7
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	20

Medical Practitioners' Fees. Claims from Medical Practitioners for fees under Section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1918, for assistance to Midwives in emergencies amounted to £90 for the year, and a sum of £48 was repaid to the Corporation by patients during the same period.

Birth Control. No cases were referred to our Consultant Gynæcologist under the scheme of Birth Control given in the Report for 1934.

Infant Welfare Centre. The new Infant Welfare Centre in Cross Street continued throughout the year to be attended by mothers and babies in very large numbers. The new premises proved to be well adapted for the work and have been thoroughly tested by record attendances.

Voluntary Helpers. A number of ladies have acted as voluntary helpers at the Infant Welfare Centre, some of them over a long period of years, and have given very valuable assistance in carrying out the work. It is only through their regular and ungrudging help that such large numbers can be dealt with.

Number of Cases. The number of new cases registered at the Centre during the year was 478, and the total attendances 13,547, giving an average persession of 89·1, as compared with an average of 84·1 for 1935. These are record figures.

3,407 lb. of dried milk were supplied at slightly over cost price for infants attending the Centre.

Eye Defects. The arrangements whereby infants suffering from eye defects could be referred to Dr. Jagger for examination were continued during the year.

The number of children examined by him during the year was 20.

Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee. A Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee, consisting of the following ladies: Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Giles, Mrs. MacGilp, Councillor Miss Goodger, Mrs. Sanders, and Miss Wild, held eleven meetings during the year. The Sub-Committee has administrative control over the assisted milk supply for expectant and nursing mothers and for infants, and also gives valuable help in the management of the Infant Welfare Centre

Assisted Milk Supply. During the year the number of families supplied with free milk was 119, at a cost of £135.

Maternity Bags. The number of maternity bags lent during the year was four, all being lent free.

Sterilised Maternity Outfits. It was arranged during the year to stock sterilised maternity outfits at the Infant Welfare Centre for sale at cost price. These outfits were in stock as from January, 1937.

“ Light Clinic.” During the year 107 new cases received treatment. A total of 1,638 attendances was made during the year. In nearly all the cases improvement in the condition was noted, and in some of the cases great improvement.

The following is a classification of the new cases :—

Malnutrition...	...	...	...	44
Anæmia	...	...	...	19
Rickets	...	...	...	14
Cervical Adenitis	...	...	...	10
Other diseases	...	...	...	20

Ante-Natal Clinic. The Ante-Natal Clinic was held on Friday afternoons at 2 o'clock and on Wednesday mornings at 10 o'clock. The Assistant Medical Officer of Health now has charge of the Ante-Natal Clinics.

Total number of new patients seen 272

Total number of attendances 1,104

In this connection, the Health Visitors also paid 445 visits to Ante-Natal cases at home.

X-Ray Diagnosis. In connection with the Ante Natal Clinic X-Ray films were taken in 20 cases as an aid to diagnosis.

Post-Natal Clinic. A new post-natal clinic was arranged as from February, 1936, to be held in the morning of the first Wednesday in each month.

Post-natal consultations and examinations were made in 144 cases who made 254 attendances during the year.

Toddlers Clinic. A new clinic specially reserved for the examination of Toddlers was begun in February, 1936, and was fixed for the afternoon session of the first Wednesday in every month.

Consultant Work. Dr. N. L. Edwards, of Derby, Consultant for ante-natal and obstetric complications, examined 6 cases at the ante-natal clinic, and 1 other obstetric case during the year.

Hospital Beds. The following cases were treated at the General Infirmary during the year in accordance with the arrangements previously described for the treatment of complicated cases of pregnancy or labour, and also cases with complications arising after parturition whether in the mother or in the child.

Condition or Disease.	Result.	
	Cured.	Died.
Premature Birth	2	0
Obstructed Labour	3	0
Incomplete Abortion	7	0
Placenta Prævia	1	0
Other conditions	7	0
Eclampsia	4	1
Total	24	1

Maternity Beds. Arrangements were in force during the year with the Burton upon Trent Nursing Institution, Union Street, for the provision of beds for maternity cases, where the circumstances were such that it was very difficult for a confinement to be carried out at home. 101 patients were admitted during the year.

Notification of Births and Health Visiting. The number of births notified under the Notification of Births Act was 751 (including 30 still births). The number of live births registered was 736.

Seventy-two births which occurred in the Borough have been transferred to other districts by the Registrar General, and 22 from outside the Borough have been added, making the net number of live births for the year 686.

The number of births notified by midwives was 694, and by parents and doctors 57.

Still Births. The number of still births registered in the Borough was 33—17 males and 16 females. Seven males and one female were transferred to districts out of Burton and one female was transferred into this area, leaving a net total of 26 still births.

Health Visiting. The Health Visitors have paid the following visits :—

Primary visits to babies	...	...	...	656
Secondary visits to children under 12 months	...	...	...	2014
Visits to children over one year	...	...	...	4534
Visits to still-births	...	...	...	13
Total				7217

574 visits to cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases were also made by the Health Visitors.

Dental Treatment. The scheme for dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and for all children under 5 years of age remained the same as previously described.

The following is a summary of the work done :—

Number of children treated	...	...	34
Number of mothers treated	...	...	36
Number of teeth extracted	...	...	162
Number of fillings	...	...	12
Number of other operations	...	...	48

TABLE II.

County Borough of Burton upon Trent.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1936.

[illegible]

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	INSPEC- TIONS. (2)	WRITTEN NOTICES. (3)	PROSEC- UTIONS. (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	71	13	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	121	11	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Total	192	24	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prose- cutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Reme- died. (3)	Referred H.M. Inspector (4)	
Nuisances under the P.H. Acts :—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	23	27	—	—
Want of Ventilation ...	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	9	5	—	—
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient	1	1	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective	13	14	—	—
Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of under- ground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—
Total	46	47	—	—

INDEX.

	PAGE
Ante-Natal Work	55
Annual Report, Supt. Refuse Removal Dept. ...	15
Annual Report, Sanitary Inspector	18
Artificial Pneumothorax	45
Assisted Milk Supply	55
Bakehouses	36
Births	7
Birth Control	54
Blind Persons Act	13 & 52
Borough Isolation Hospital	39
Cancer	8 & 50
Children Act, 1908—Part I	13
Closet Accommodation	14
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	34
Deaths	8
Diphtheria Antitoxin	38
Diphtheria	37
Eye Defects	54
Factories, Workshops and Outworkers	27
Health Visiting	57
Housing	28
Immunisation against Diphtheria	37
Infantile Mortality	8
Infant Welfare Centre	54
Infectious Diseases	36
Inspection and Supervision of Food	33
Laboratory Work	39
"Light" Clinic	55
Marriages	8
Maternity and Nursing Homes	13
Maternal Mortality	8
Maternity Beds, Nursing Institution	56
Maternity and Child Welfare	53
Maternity and Child Welfare—Dental Treatment ...	57
Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee ...	54
Measles Serum	38
Medical Practitioners' Fees under Midwives Act ...	53
Meteorological Table	61

INDEX—*continued.*

PAGE

Midwifery and Maternity Services	12
Midwives	53
Milk Supply and Tuberculosis	33
Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936	34
Notification of Births and Health Visiting	56
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	40
Orthopædic Treatment	47
Overcrowding Survey	30
Population	7
Post Natal Clinic	55
Provision of Health Services	12
Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62	47
Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1927	39
Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925	46
"Return" Cases of Scarlet Fever	40
Sanitary Circumstances	13
Sanatorium	45
Scavenging	14
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection	35
Staff	10
Statistics	7
Still Births	57
Swimming Baths and Pools	28
Tables	58
Toddlers Clinic	56
Tuberculosis Deaths	8
Tuberculosis Order, 1925	34
Tuberculosis Scheme—Tables	41
Tuberculosis Dispensary	13 & 46
Ultra Violet Rays	47
Undulant Fever	37
Venereal Diseases	48
Veterinary Inspection	34
Water Supply	13
X-Ray Apparatus	45
Zymotic Death Rate	8
Zymotic Deaths	37

